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STRIKE SCENES IN CARBON COUNTY.



MOVE TO BRING ABOUT SETTLEMENT OF STRIKE

Governor Wells and Colonel Holmes Influenced by Visit of Organizer Kelleher.

Statement That Increase in Wages and Not Exclusively Recognition of Union, Is Demanded.

AFTER a conference yesterday afternoon with Cornelius Kelleher and Christopher Evans, national organizers of the United Mine Workers of America, Governor Heber M. Wells and President E. F. Holmes of the Commercial club began efforts to bring about a conference between the opposing parties and an amicable settlement of the Utah coal strike.

Messrs. Kelleher and Evans, who come as the personal representatives of President John Mitchell, brought out a new phase of the situation in their talk with the governor and an interview with The Herald. They maintain that recognition of the union is a subordinate issue, and that a 20 per cent increase in wages is the principal question. They also declare that the Utah miners are striking because of grievances of their own, and that they will go back to work when these are rectified, regardless of what the Colorado miners may do.

Statements at Variance. Their statements were in radical variance from those of the Utah Fuel company officials. John Mitchell, in a telegram to Colonel Holmes, took the same stand as his representatives, and declared his willingness to meet representatives of the coal company to arrange an amicable settlement. To clear the situation and to arrive at the facts of the matter, Governor Wells, with Colonel Holmes, sent a telegram to President G. W. Kramer asking him to confer with the delegation of miners.

After their conference with Governor Wells, Mr. Kelleher and Mr. Evans made a statement to The Herald of the miners' side of the controversy. "This is not a sympathetic strike, caused by the action of the Colorado miners," said Mr. Kelleher. "The Utah miners have grievances of their own. If their demands are granted they will go back to work regardless of the action of the miners in Colorado."

Demand For Increase in Wages. "First the demand is for a 20 per cent increase in wages. The price per ton varies in different mines, but the average is about 50 cents a ton. The number of tons a man can mine in a day varies with conditions, but the average is about seven tons, the ordinary miner making \$3 to \$3.50 a day.

"The company claims to have granted a 10 per cent increase. I fail to find any tangible evidence of this. I haven't seen any bulletins posted, as they claim, and the only way to know of any such change is from reading the statements the company officials have given the newspapers. The statement of company officials that men are averaging \$3.50 to \$3.75 a day is not correct.

"Another thing asked is check weighing. I am told that in many cases the men have been forced to weigh 3,000 to 3,500 pounds to get credit for a ton. They are willing to pay the expenses of a check weighing, but they are less important demands, such as a stipulation that props shall be kept handy so that a miner shall not be forced to take down the props himself for them, and that miners shall not be made to lose time while rail being laid. There are several other things to be done by the company, which can be understood thoroughly unless he is familiar with a coal mine.

"We are willing to be fair and reasonable. If our demands are conceded, the men will go back to work. We will not hold out for a conference with our representatives as the miners' representatives, but we will meet in conference between the company officials and a delegation of employees. We shall ask protection, however, for the men who have taken part in this strike. We shall want an agreement that they will not be discharged and, in turn, we will agree to do so by the operators. We shall want no discrimination, non-union men without discrimination.

Would Sign Contract. "If the company officials will come to an agreement with us, we are willing to sign a contract that the men shall remain at work for a year, or eighteen months, or any specified time. This is independent of what may be done in Colorado.

"At present the coal mines in Utah are practically all tied up. At Sunnyside there are at work about forty out of 800 men, at Clear Creek thirty-one, and at Winter Quarters the same number, while at the Castle Gate mines practically all are out. At the Somerset mines in Colorado, owned by the same company, all the men are out.

"I regret that there is such a prejudice here against men from outside the state. Elsewhere the operators are willing to treat with us, and to sign contracts. We are anxious for a settlement, and will do everything reasonable in our power to bring it about."

Are Under Mitchell. "We are working under the direction of Mr. Mitchell," said Mr. Evans. "We wish to take a broad and conservative stand and to bring about an amicable settlement. We wish no violence of any kind, and earnestly urge against it. Mr. Mitchell is willing to come out here personally to help settle this strike. He is asked to do so by the operators. We are in constant communication with him."

Telegram From Mitchell. "Colonel Edwin F. Holmes, President of Salt Lake Commercial Club—Telegram just received. Utah miners are not striking in sympathy with miners of Colorado. On the contrary they demand an increase of 20 per cent in wages. Not to exceed three organizers are stationed in Utah, and it is unreasonable to suppose that two or three organizers could intimidate Utah miners and prevent their working if they desired. I am anxious for an amicable settlement and am willing to meet representatives of the coal company for

the purpose of arranging conditions of settlement. (Signed.) JOHN MITCHELL.

Demand of the Union. In the telegram sent by Colonel Holmes it was stated that the strike had been made, not because of any personal grievances of the Utah miners, but in sympathy for the miners who are now out in Colorado. It was positively stated last night by an official of the Utah Fuel company that the miners in Utah have not made any demand for an increase in wages and that at the time the walk-out went into effect the miners at the various Utah coal camps were receiving the amount of wages for which the Colorado miners are striking.

According to this authority the only demands made by the miners in Utah that were not accorded to by the Utah Fuel company was the one for the recognition of the union and a semi-monthly pay-day. In a letter to Governor Wells, the company states that a committee of the miners states the strike is for the recognition of the union and says nothing about an increase of pay.

Upon the receipt of the telegram from President Mitchell and after a conference with Messrs. Kelleher and Evans, the following message was wired to G. W. Kramer, president of the Utah Fuel company who is now at Sunnyside:

"Representatives of the United Mine Workers of America state that the striking coal miners of Carbon county have grievances other than recognition of union that have not been adjusted by you. A telegram received today from John Mitchell corroborates this statement.

In order to arrive at the truth will you meet a delegation of miners to confer and seek to arrive at a settlement of your differences? If so, when and where? We hereby tender our good offices to effect an amicable settlement." (Signed.) HEBER M. WELLS, Governor.

E. F. HOLMES, President of Salt Lake Commercial Club.

No Need For Militia.

Messrs. Kelleher and Evans told Governor Wells they thought it entirely unnecessary to call out the militia. Their counsel was strong and at all times for the maintenance of peace and order.

"The demand of the miners for a 20 per cent increase in pay was entirely new to me," said Governor Wells after the conference. "The representations made by Mr. Kelleher and Mr. Evans are so radically different from those of the Utah Fuel company officials that I want to know the way to the truth, and if possible to arrange a settlement of the strike. I invited Colonel Holmes to the conference because he had already, as president of the Commercial club, wired to President Mitchell asking a settlement of the troubles here."

Messrs. Kelleher and Evans arranged for the conference through Judge O. W. Powers. They visited Judge Powers the morning and night before the conference, and left them to discuss the situation with the executive. Mr. Kelleher left last night for the coal regions.

WARNING NOT TO WORK. Notices Are Posted Regarding Sunnyside Strike.

The following notice was found posted on the telegraph pole at the Rio Grande Western depot last night:

"Salt Lake, Nov. 28, 1903. To Whom It May Concern: If you are seeking employment, keep away from Sunnyside.

"By Orders of the Committee."

The notice was torn down by railroad employees.

MORE SUPPLIES ASKED FOR.

General Cannon Looking After the Personal Comfort of His Men.

Climatic conditions in Carbon county are not as balmy and Indian summer-like as they are in here, judging from the number of telegrams which Adjutant General Charles S. Burton has received from Brigadier General John Q. Cannon, asking for all kinds of supplies. The messages call for almost every conceivable kind of article, from three joints of stovepipe to rubber overshoes.

Realizing the fact that the soldiers were called out very suddenly, and few of the men had the opportunity to supply themselves with heavy underclothing, stout shoes or boots, and other articles of wearing apparel to keep them warm and comfortable at night, while doing picket duty, General Burton has lost no time in filling the orders wired him by General Cannon. So prompt has he been that orders received in the morning have been dispatched on their way before daylight of even date.

The character of some of the orders received by General Burton incline to the belief that General Cannon does not expect the troops will be recalled for some time, and he is preparing to make the men as comfortable as possible during the chilly and inclement weather of December.

OUTPUT OF THE MINES.

Has Been Slightly on the Increase Since Arrival of Militia.

Twenty-three hundred tons of coal were mined at Sunnyside, Clear Creek and Winter Quarters on Thursday, according to advices received yesterday at the offices of the Utah Fuel company in this city from General Manager Williams, who is at present down in the disturbed districts. This is about 9 per cent of the regular output.

Manager Williams also stated that the leading organizers, or, as he terms them, agitators, are preparing to leave Sunnyside. Where they are going is at present unknown to the officials of the Utah Fuel company. He says that the presence of the militia in the disturbed districts is having a good effect not only in maintaining order but in encouraging the miners who so desire to return to work.

Eighty-two miners reported for work at Winter Quarters yesterday, which is an increase over previous days since

(Continued on Page 2.)

MOBS ALL OVER ITALY

Anti-Austrian Demonstrations Continue in the Principal Cities.

Rome, Nov. 27.—Students of the university endeavored to organize a demonstration today at the quinal in favor of the king, but with an anti-Austrian character. The police broke up the gathering, and then the students rushed toward the Austrian embassy and the Austrian consulate, where they were received by troops, who charged them with drawn bayonets. Struggles between the students and the troops ensued, and several arrests were made, while the crowd continued to cry, "Down with Francis Joseph; let us break up the triple alliance," and to sing the Garibaldi hymn.

There was great enthusiasm in the law courts today when a student, who was arrested yesterday for having struck a policeman and smashed his helmet, was acquitted.

There were similar demonstrations today in the principal towns of Italy, especially in Florence and in Turin, where the university has been closed. During the demonstration in Florence two Austrian flags were burned in the public square, amid a scene of great enthusiasm.

The two upper pictures show the national guardsmen leaving the train at Scofield, the view to the right containing a number of strikers who are watching the proceeding. The middle row picture at the left and the picture at the bottom and right are of the troops on the way to Winter Quarters from Scofield. The middle row picture at the right shows four town guards in Scofield, and the picture at the left and bottom showing a line of soldiers with a Gatling gun at the rear, was taken during the march back to Scofield.

Dead.

T. J. Soave, brakeman on the Pennsylvania railroad.

Wounded: Joseph Driscoll, detective on Chicago police force; shot through abdomen and can live but a short time. Matthew Zimmer, detective on police force; shot in head and arm. Neidermeyer was wounded in the hand by bird shot. Van Dein was similarly injured, and sustained, in addition, a flesh wound in the left thigh. Roesti was shot in the right hip.

Wanted For Murder.

The three men were wanted by the police for complicity in the murders

other fatally wounded, and all three of the young bandits were wounded, but not seriously.

at the car barns of the Chicago City Railway company on Aug. 20, when two men were killed, a third badly wounded and \$2,500 stolen from the company.

Gustav Marx, who last Saturday night murdered Officer John Quinn when the policeman endeavored to place him under arrest, confessed that he, in company with the three men, had committed the crimes at the car barns.

The hunt for Van Dein, Neidermeyer and Roesti has been hot ever since. Although they knew that the entire police force was looking for them, these three men remained in the city until Wednesday morning. On Wednesday they left Chicago, going to a dugout made by railroad laborers near the tracks of the Michigan Central road near Miller's, Ind. Last night they spent in another dugout near Miller's Station, Ind., and there they were surprised by eight Chicago policemen this morning.

First Shot Fired.

As soon as they were in sight of the place the policemen advanced in a circle upon the dugout where the three bandits were hiding. Van Dein, who led, Driscoll picked up a chunk of wood and hurled it at the dugout. Instantly there was a flash, a report, and a bullet whizzed through the bandit's abdomen. The policemen opened fire on the dugout, from which shots were now coming thick and fast. While the three men were thus being pounded by the police, a bullet struck the abductor later by Neidermeyer. The latter ran to the tracks of the Michigan Central railroad and, throwing himself flat on the roadbed, steadied his arm on the rail as he kept up a rapid fire with three revolvers. Roesti ran for the brush, but Van Dein retreated slowly, although the air around him was filled with bullets and the snow at his feet was kicked up by them.

Shooting of Zimmer.

Catching sight of Detective Zimmer, who was behind a tree, he fired and Zimmer went down with a bullet in the head. As he fell Van Dein fired again, and the second bullet went through Zimmer's arm.

Roesti had by this time disappeared, placing their revolvers in their pockets, made a run for freedom. The detectives fired constantly, but the bandits escaped. After running about a mile across the country they came to the tracks of the Pennsylvania road. A switch engine with a train of cars was close at hand, and, hurrying up to it, the men ordered Brakeman Soave to uncouple the train from the locomotive. He refused and attempted to take Neidermeyer's revolver from him. The latter instantly fired a bullet through the brakeman's brain, laying him dead in the snow. Springing past Soave's body, the bandits mounted the locomotive with their hands and ordered the engineer to move out in a hurry, which he did, going in the direction of La Porte, Ind. After two miles had been covered the men ordered the engineer to stop up, and, leaping to the ground, disappeared in the woods.

Engine Captured.

The news of the fight at the dugout had spread with great rapidity through the country, and by the time the two panting men rushed up to the locomotive a hundred farmers and railroad laborers were after them. These were left behind with the Chicago detectives, although one farmer armed with a shotgun got in his work as the train started away. Catching sight of Vandine, as he poked his face through the cab window, he turned loose with both barrels. A number of shot struck Vandine in the head and face and one hit him in the throat, causing him trouble.

When they left the train both men were exhausted and unable to travel. The country at that place is rough, sandy and full of gravel pits.

The farmers, railroad laborers and

Will Cost Millions

Harriman Has Projected Tunnels

Through the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

Wadsworth, Nev., Nov. 27.—President Harriman of the Southern Pacific railroad stated today to a company of newspaper men that his company expects to add to already extensive improvements made on the Harriman lines west of Ogden by the construction of a vast system of tunnels through the Sierra Nevada mountains and the abandonment of forty miles of snow sheds.

"Our next task will be that of puncturing the mountains west of Reno," said Mr. Harriman. Continuing, he stated that the time had not been set for beginning the work, but that several routes have been considered and one line anticipated a tunnel at one point five miles in length.

The importance of such an undertaking at this time is very great. The new work has been under consideration for some time and has been submitted to the stockholders of the Harriman lines. The wish of Mr. Harriman is that the new work shall be taken up the coming year.

Some Direct Testimony Against General Wood

How General Brooke Was Undermined by the Court

Favorite of Two Republican Administrations.

Evidence of Major Runcie Before the Senate Military Committee—General Brooke Will Testify.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The senate committee on military affairs today heard Major James E. Runcie of Havana, probably the most important witness that will be offered by the opponents of General Leonard Wood in their attempt to prevent his confirmation to be major general. Major Runcie was on the stand several times during the day, telling the committee of a dinner at Santiago, Cuba, presided over by himself, General Wood and Ray Stannard Baker, a newspaper man, at which, it is alleged, was planned the magazine article attacking Major General Brooke that has figured so conspicuously in the Wood case. Major Runcie was stopped more than once during the dinner by General Brooke and told to give nothing but facts of which he had personal knowledge. This did not exclude his story of the dinner incident, which resulted in the issue of subpoenas for three other witnesses, among them is General Brooke.

Confidential Adviser.

In his testimony Major Runcie explained that he had acted as a confidential adviser of General Wood for nearly two years, and that they lived together at Santiago. It was while they were living in the same house that Baker went to Santiago in search of material for a magazine article. A meeting was arranged between the men and a dinner followed, presided over by Runcie, at which they discussed the plan to have published an article which would exploit the successes of General Wood in dealing with affairs at Santiago, and drew a comparison with the situation at Havana unfavorable to the administration of General Brooke.

Asked to Write Article.

Major Runcie declared that General Wood asked him to write the article, and that he had done so. The article was given to Baker and published in February, 1900, over the name of Major Runcie. He asserted that General Wood knew what the article contained and that they had correspondence about it as a result of the future created by his publication. He offered to produce copies of letters which he had written to General Wood concerning the article. It was not until after General Wood succeeded General Brooke that the article was published. The effect of the article was to cause a rupture between the witness and General Wood. Major Runcie then began the practice

of law at Havana and, according to his testimony, has been there ever since.

Invited Courtmartial.

The witness said that when the secretary of war went to Cuba following the disclosures to the war department, the suggestion was made, either by the secretary or General Wood, that he be courtmartialled for writing the article, and that he had, in effect, invited the courtmartial.

The committee informed Major Runcie that he would be called again some time next week. He left Washington tonight for Cleveland, where he is expected to return within three days and hold himself subject to the call of the committee. His connections in Havana make it necessary for him to appear before the committee to testify concerning matters other than the writing of the magazine article. It is said he had knowledge of General Wood's order for the arrest of Major Rathbone, and, as the agent at Havana for a Maryland bonding company, can give information in regard to Major Rathbone's charge that General Wood used his influence with the courts in having his (Rathbone's) bond fixed at a figure he declares to have been unreasonable.

Present to Wood.

Other witnesses called by the committee to testify today were Major G. E. Ladd, U. S. A., who audited General Wood's accounts; Walter J. Clearman, a former employee of a New York jewelry house, who made the sale to the Jal Alal company of the silver set which was given to General Wood, and an employee of the bureau of insular affairs, who explained the character of the game and the manner in which speculation is indulged in by the speculators. Baskets, racquets and other paraphernalia were used in illustrating the manner of play.

A subpoena was issued today for Major General Brooke, former governor general of Cuba, who was succeeded by General Wood. The subpoena was issued following testimony given by Major Runcie concerning the magazine article which appeared over his signature.

From the character of the witnesses called it appears that the investigation is to be complete in every particular, and that none of the charges are to be overlooked as unworthy of consideration.

Will Fight For His Money

Captain Oberlin M. Carter Once More Breathes Free Air, His Term of Five Years Having Expired This Morning.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 27.—At midnight tonight Oberlin M. Carter, ex-captain of engineers, U. S. A., finished serving his term of five years in prison, serving three years and seven months in the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth. He will not leave the prison until tomorrow morning at 5 o'clock, with just sufficient time to board a Missouri Pacific train for Kansas City, Mo., where he will, it is said, leave for Chicago at 7:30 o'clock over the Santa Fe, wishing to arrive in the latter city and spend Sunday with his mother.

Although Carter refused, so long as he was in prison, to give out interviews, it was said yesterday that he had no immediate plans for the future beyond devoting his time to defending his claim to the bonds which the government has agreed to recover from him. This suit, it is said, will come up in Chicago during the January term of the United States court.

During the afternoon Carter sat down at a typewriter and for two hours was busily engaged in copying a statement prepared for him by his attorney, H. G. Stone of Chicago, and signed by the attorney. When he finished he gave copies to the press representatives present. It contains about 1,600 words and is mostly a review of his case.

In the first paragraph it is stated that it is not to discuss pending lawsuits in the newspapers, "but the government has argued its case against Carter in the newspapers for so many years that even those who are inclined to be fair are almost convinced that Carter's case is hopeless, especially as they have no idea of what his side of the case really is."

Where the Money Came From.

Further on, in accounting for the manner in which Carter obtained his

money, the statement is made that "his father-in-law, the late Robert W. Westcott, a millionaire of New York (whom Carter first met in Savannah, Ga., in 1891, and who died in 1897, when Carter was accused of wrongdoing, a considerable amount of spending money, with which Carter lived in excess, and his salary came from Westcott as gifts to Carter at a time when Westcott never left Carter without putting his arms about him and kissing him."

UTAH SELECTIONS WILL BE APPROVED (Special to The Herald.)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 27.—The commissioner of the general land office has recommended for approval Utah estate lands selected for public buildings in Salt Lake City district amounting to 216 acres.

RICH GOLD STRIKE.

Denver, Nov. 27.—A dispatch from the Sierra County bank at Hillsboro, N. M., today, says a bonanza gold discovery has just been made near Hillsboro. Many large nuggets have been found. The dispatch says that the Third judicial court adjourned today and, everywhere, including Judge Park's and other court officials, have rushed to the scene of the discovery.

Continued on Page 2.)